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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/838,896	04/20/2001	Bruce A. Foodman	RDA03-03	1671

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EXAMINER	
KLIMACH, PAULA W	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2135	

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/838,896	FOODMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Paula W. Klimach	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *06 May 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is FINAL. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-28,32,36,37,39-49 and 53-61* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-28,32,36,37,39-49 and 53-61* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This office action is in response to amendment filed on 05/06/05. Applicant added Claims 59-61, cancelled Claims 29-31, 33-35, 38, and 50-52, and amended Claims 1, 25, 37, 48, and 57. Applicants also have made the appropriate adjustment to Claims 33-36 to overcome claim objection as identified in previous office action. The amendment filed on 05/06/05 have been entered and made of record. Therefore, presently pending claims are 1-28, 32, 36-37, 39-49, and 53-61.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 05/06/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of following reasons.

The reference England (6,144,991) discloses the central monitor at least one other authorized entity to access the web page. In addition the system of England discloses the entities ability to view the web page simultaneously. The administer of Fowler is a central monitor because they are the central entity that has access to the cameras of Fowler and they monitor the environmental conditions therefore a monitor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-28, 32, 36-37, 39-49, and 53-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sengupta (6,359,647 B1) in view of Fowler et al (6,714,977 B1) and further in view of England (6,144,991).

In reference to claims 1 and 25, Sengupta discloses a system for automation of a multiple camera system based upon the location of a target object in a displayed camera image (abstract) comprising: at least one sensor for detecting the event (parts 111 and 112 Fig. 1 in combination with column 3 lines 30-37); a controller coupled to the at least one sensor for receiving a signal from the at least one sensor indicating that an event has been detected (part 130 Fig. 1); at least one imaging device coupled to the system controller for capturing event data associated with the event detected at a particular at least one sensor wherein the imaging device is activated by the controller upon receiving the signal from the particular sensor that is in an area covered by a particular imaging device (parts 101-103 Fig. 1); and a transmitter coupled to the imaging device and the controller for transmitting the event data captured by the imaging device upon receiving a transmission activation signal from the controller after detection of the event (arrow between the camera parts 101-103 and camera handoff system).

Although Sengupta discloses a display screen as shown in part 180 of Fig. 1 wherein the operator controls the security system (column 3 lines 22-30) that is stationed at a control station

for an airport or casino (column 1 lines 17-20) that suggests a local area, Sengupta does not expressly disclose a website for making the event data accessible for viewing.

Fowler discloses a system where for monitoring remote images when the authorized user (system administrator) connects to a web page (column 7 lines 9-40).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the website to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

England discloses a system wherein the website (HTTP server) generates a web page (column 8 lines 9-52 and column 2 lines 34-50) viewed by a central monitor (guide; Fig. 5) who makes a determination that action is required and (column 11 lines 34-36), if a determination is made by the central monitor that action is required, the central monitor notifies at least one other authorized entity to access the web page (column 11 lines 21-33).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the interactive live session of England in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because people normally communicate by talking to each other, engaging in a two way conversation often with one person asking questions of the other if the person requires further information to make a decision (column 6 lines 31-35). England provide the user with a real-time online interaction with a person.

In reference to claims 37 and 57, Sengupta discloses a security system comprising: at least one imaging device for outputting an image of an event wherein the image includes at least

one of video, audio and data (parks 101-103 in Fig. 1); at least one display device for displaying the image output by the imaging device (part 180 in Fig. 1); a controller coupled to the at least one imaging device and the at least one display device for receiving the image output by the at least one imaging device and causing it to be displayed on the at least one display device (part 130 fig 1); a switch coupled to the controller and actuated by a user witnessing the image on the at least one display device causing the controller to transmit the image (column 10 lines 25-32).

Although Sengupta discloses a display screen as shown in part 180 of Fig. 1 wherein the operator controls the security system (column 3 lines 22-30) that is stationed at a control station for an airport or casino (column 1 lines 17-20) that suggests a local area, Sengupta does not expressly disclose a website for making the event data accessible for viewing.

Fowler discloses a system where for monitoring remote images when the authorized user (system administrator) connects to a web page (column 7 lines 9-40).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the website to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

England discloses a system wherein the website makes the image accessible by at least one authorized entity on a web page, wherein at least two authorized entities have access the web page simultaneously (Fig. 5).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the interactive live session of England in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because people normally

communicate by talking to each other, engaging in a two way conversation often with one person asking questions of the other if the person requires further information to make a decision (column 6 lines 31-35). England provide the user with a real-time online interaction with a person.

In reference to claim 48, Sengupta discloses a method and system for displaying images from multiple cameras (abstract) consisting: receiving an event signal at a controller indicating that an event has occurred at a premises (column 3 lines 31-35); and determining a course of action to handle the event (column 3 lines 36-37).

However Sengupta does not dislcose opening a temporary web page; accessing the event on the web page and closing the web page; and notifying the authorized entity.

Fowler discloses a system where for monitoring remote images when the authorized user (system administrator) connects to a web page (column 7 lines 9-40). In addition Fowler discloses notifying the system administrator by email of environmental conditions and equipment conditions (column 8 lines 34-67). The system may also be used for security purposes (column 7 lines 45-58). The system of Fowler discloses notifying the central monitor (system administrator) by email (column 8 lines 34-67) accessing the temporary web pate to determine wheter a course of action is required.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

Neither Sengupta nor Fowler disclose a system where in the central monitor and authorized entity can access the temporary web page to jointly evaluate the event content.

England discloses a system wherein the client (authorized entity) can request assistance from guide (central monitor) and wherein the central monitor notifies at least one other authorized entity (column 11 lines 34-36 and Fig. 5) and they can access the temporary web page jointly to evaluate the event content (column 13 lines 1-31).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the interactive live session of England in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because people normally communicate by talking to each other, engaging in a two way conversation often with one person asking questions of the other if the person requires further information to make a decision (column 6 lines 31-35). England provide the user with a real-time online interaction with a person.

In reference to claim 2 wherein the at least one sensor is an entry point sensor for detecting an event that is an unauthorized entry to the premises at an entry point where the entry point sensor is located, while the system is activated (column 4 lines 1-10).

In reference to claim 3 wherein the at least one sensor is a motion sensor for detecting an event that is an unauthorized movement through the premises in an area where the motion sensor is located, while the system is activated (column 4 lines 27-35).

In reference to claim 4 wherein the at least one sensor is a beam detector for detecting an event that is an unauthorized movement through the premises in a passageway where the beam detector is located, while the system is activated (column 4 lines 27-35).

In reference to claim 5 wherein the at least one sensor is an audio detector for detecting an event that is an unauthorized sound in the premises while the system is activated (column 4 lines 1-10).

In reference to claim 6 The system of claim 1 wherein the at least one sensor is a broken glass detector for detecting an event that is a broken window in the premises at a window where the broken glass detector is located, while the system is activated (column 4 lines 1-10).

In reference to claim 7, wherein the at least one sensor is a maintenance detector for detecting an event that is a premises maintenance malfunction in the premises while the system is activated.

Sengupta does not expressly discloses a system that detects maintenance and malfunction in the premisises.

Fowler discloses notifying the system administrator by email of environmental conditions and equipment conditions (column 8 lines 34-67). The system may also be used for security purposes (column 7 lines 45-58).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 8 where the maintenance detector is a temperature sensor for determining that the temperature within the premises has moved outside a specified range.

Sengupta does not disclose a maintenance detector for temperature sensor for determining the temperature within the premises has moved outside a specified range.

Fowler discloses notifying the system administrator by email of environmental conditions and equipment conditions (column 8 lines 34-67). The system may also be used for security purposes (column 7 lines 45-58).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 9 wherein the at least one sensor is an emergency event detector for detecting an emergency event that is a fire in the premises while the system is activated (column 3 lines 30-35).

In reference to claim 10 wherein the at least one sensor is an emergency event detector for detecting an emergency event that is smoke in the premises while the system is activated.

Fowler discloses detecting the presence of smoke (column 7 lines 10-15).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 11 wherein the event data is a video image (Fig. 1).

In reference to claim 12 wherein the event data is an audio record (column 6 lines 35-40).

In reference to claim 13 wherein each at least one sensor has a unique identification code associated therewith that is transmitted to the website with the event data for the purpose of identifying the particular sensor that has detected the event, and permitting an authorized

accessing entity to determine: a) a type of event that has occurred; b) a particular sensor detecting the event; and c) an imaging device providing the imaged data to the website for review.

Sengupta discloses identifying the particular sensor that has detected the event and permitting an authorized accessing entity to access the event (column 3 lines 30-40).

However Sengupta does not expressly disclose the authority determining the type of event; a particular sensor detecting the event and an imaging device providing the image data to the website for review.

Fowler discloses a system wherein a particular sensor detecting the event and an imaging device providing the image data to the website for review (Fig. 8). The authorities are then notified of the event permittingan authority to access the entity (column 8 lines 34-67).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 14 wherein an authorized entity is one of: a) a central monitor; b) a property owner; c) police personnel', d) fire personnel; or e) emergency medical personnel. Sengupta discloses using alarm sensors and therefore notify property owners.

In reference to claim 15 wherein the at least one imaging device is a video camera (Fig. 1 part 101).

In reference to claim 16, further comprising a lamp that is coupled to the controller and that is activated while the video camera is operating to enable the video camera to record the

event if it is dark or there is low light. Sengupta discloses the use of cameras (part 101 fig. 1), a lamp is part of a camera.

In reference to claim 17 wherein the at least one imaging device is a microphone. Sengupta discloses cameras (parts 101-103 fig. 1), microphones are part of cameras

In reference to claim 18 wherein the at least one imaging device is a still camera. Sengupta discloses cameras (parts 101-103 fig. 1). Cameras can take still pictures. Moving pictures also consist of many still pictures.

In reference to claim 19 further comprising a video recorder for storing video images captured by the video camera (fig. 1).

In reference to claim 20 The system of claim 1 wherein the website is accessed by the at least one authorized entity to communicate with the system controller for remotely instructing the system controller to perform functions.

Fowler discloses using a web site to access, control the system remotely (fig. 8).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 21 wherein the functions are one of activating the system, deactivating the system, reviewing past events occurring on the system or accessing maintenance information (Fig. 6b).

In reference to claims 22- 23, 27-28, 39, 32, 49, 36 wherein the two entities simultaneously accessing the website communicate with each other to determine a course of

action for handling the event. Websites are accessed over the Internet and are therefore access by more than one entity.

In reference to claims 24, 26, 47, 55, and 58 wherein the event data viewed by the at least one authorized entity is a live image (fig. 1).

In reference to claim 40 wherein the website opens a temporary web page for displaying the event data, the temporary web page being closed upon a determination that no further action is to be taken.

Sengupta does not disclose a web page fir displaying event data.

Fowler discloses a system where for monitoring remote images when the authorized user (system administrator) connects to a web page (column 7 lines 9-40). The web page can be closed once the system administrator has completed their task.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the website to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

*In reference to claim 41*wherein the at least one display device comprises a control panel having at least one video monitor and the at least one imaging device comprises at least two cameras that are switchably connected to the two or more video monitors such that a user can view multiple locations within the premises covered by the cameras on the control panel by switching between selectable cameras to display images transmitted by a selected camera on a selected display device (Fig. 6b).

In reference to claim 42 wherein each display device is switchably connected to at

least two Seledable cameras (fig. 6b).

In reference to claim 43 further comprising a sensor coupled to the controller wherein upon detection of an event at the sensor, the controller causes an imaging device proximate to the sensor to output an image of the event on a display device (Fig. 1).

In reference to claim 44 further comprising a status display for indicating that an output of a particular imaging device includes images of an event (fig. 6b).

In reference to claim 45 wherein a user examining the image on the display device actuates the switch if the event is of a type requiring action.

Fowler discloses notifying the system administrator by email of environmental conditions and equipment conditions (column 8 lines 34-67). The system may also be used for security purposes (column 7 lines 45-58).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 46 wherein the event data that is transmitted further comprises a unique identification code associated with the event to identify a particular imaging device capturing the event.

Fowler discloses notifying the system administrator by email of environmental conditions and equipment conditions (column 8 lines 34-67). The system may also be used for security purposes (column 7 lines 45-58). The system sends an email to the with a fault therefore a code (column 8 lines 59-67)

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the web page to view images from a security system as in Fowler in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the images can be view at anytime and anywhere that the Internet is available.

In reference to claim 53 wherein the event signal is received from a sensor (Fig. 1).

In reference to claim 54 wherein the event signal is received from a keypad (Fig. 1). A keypad is a pressure sensor.

In reference to claim 56 wherein the event content examined by the at least one authorized entity is recorded from an earlier time.

Sengupta does not expressly disclose the event content examined by the at least one authorized entity is recorded form an earlier time.

Fowler discloses monitoring a room (column 8 lines 10-20); therefore the information is recorded for later viewing.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to record information form an earlier time for later viewing. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would provided evidence of an event of earlier time.

In reference to claim 59, further comprising: enabling the user residing at a monitoring station to communicate with the at least one authorized entity via a communication channel over the website while both user and the at least one authorized entity simultaneously view the image on the respective web page.

Neither Singupta nor Fowler discloses simultaneously viewing a web page.

England discloses a system wherein the enabling the user residing at a monitoring station (guide) to communicate with the at least one authorized entity (client) via a communication channel over the website while both user and the least one authorized entity simultaneously view the image on the respective web page (Fig. 5 and column 13 lines 1-31).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the interactive live session of England in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because people normally communicate by talking to each other, engaging in a two way conversation often with one person asking questions of the other if the person requires further information to make a decision (column 6 lines 31-35). England provides the user with a real-time online interaction with a person.

In reference to claims 60-61, providing a two way communication link to enable the user to communicate with at least one individual located at a premises monitored by the at least one camera.

Sengupta discloses a system that has one individual located at a premises monitored by the at least one camera (Fig. 1).

However neither Singupta nor Fowler discloses simultaneously viewing a web page.

England discloses a system wherein the enabling the user residing at a monitoring station (guide) to communicate with the at least one authorized entity (client) via a communication channel over the website while both user and the least one authorized entity simultaneously view the image on the respective web page (Fig. 5 and column 13 lines 1-31).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the interactive live session of England in the system of Sengupta. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because people normally communicate by talking to each other, engaging in a two way conversation often with one person asking questions of the other if the person requires further information to make a decision (column 6 lines 31-35). England provides the user with a real-time online interaction with a person.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W. Klimach whose telephone number is (571) 272-3854. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK
Wednesday, July 20, 2005

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